BROWNELL'S OUSTER URGED AT CIO PARLEY

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 230 (8 Pages) | New York, Wednesday, November 18, 1953 | Price 10 Cents

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—A call for "the resignation of Attorney General Herbert Brownell for malfeasance and for not carrying out his constitutional duties," was greeted with applause by delegates to the CIO convention here, which by a unanimous standing vote, adopted a resolution condemning Brownell for his attack upon former President Truman and his instigation of the McCarthyite "circus" that followed. The same resolution had been adopted and made public last Thursday by the CIO's executive board.

The demand for Brownell's resignation was voiced by Joseph Beirne, vice-president of the CIO and head of its telephone union.

Declaring Brownell "degrades his office," Beirne said, "what he can do and did do in the case of Harry S. Truman of Independence, Mo., he can do to anyone in these United States."

The resignation demand was not, however, included in the resolution which was printed in the book of resolutions, possibly because such insertion would have required the consent of the resolutions committee. David J. McDonald, chairman of the resolutions committee, was away in Lorain, on his "partnership" tour of U. S. Steel plants jointly with the U. S. Steel president Benjamin Fairless.

"The whole affair—the Brownell speech, the Velde-McCarthy-Jenner circus tactics, and the lack of affirmative White House leadership constitutes a disgraceful chapter in American history and a dangerous precedent for the future," said the resolution.

While viewing with approval the President's effort to dissociate himself from the Brownell affair, the resolution criticizes Eisenhower for permitting his cabinet member to do the job.

Applause greeted Reuther's praise of Truman for "standing up to the McCarthyites."

The convention today heard Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India, who called for an expanded Point Four, and Fred V. Heinkel, of the Missouri Farmers Association, who stressed the farmers' common interest with the labor movement in the farm crisis.

NO-RAID PACT

The convention approved, with some abstentions but no negative votes, the no-raiding pact with the AFL. After Reuther gave assurance no union is bound unless it signs the pact.

The delegation of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding

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Yes, the Enemy Is McCarthyism!

An Editorial

HARRY TRUMAN'S SPEECH excited millions of Ameircans because it struck back hard at the cancer of McCarthyism. The former President put into words something of what millions had begun to feel with a sense of outrage, that the traditions of American political liberty, fair play, and justice, were being subverted and destroyed by political bullies who asserted that they could do no wrong.

For all the disagreements which facts compel us to have with Truman on many issues, Truman was speaking historically and accurately when he put his finger on McCarthyism as the great peril to the United States.

Yes, that is the battle which faces all decent Americans today who patriotically love their country—American democratic liberty free from fear, or a McCarthyite reign of terror behind which looms a policy of atomic war and national suicide.

• • •

TRUMAN said flatly that Attorney General Brownell lied. He lied twice, said Truman. Once when Brownell asserted that "White was known to be a Communist spy by the very people who appointed him." And then again, when Brownell, frightened by the immense kick-back, issued his "mealy-mouthed statement that he had no intention of impugning the loyalty of any high official."

Of course Brownell lied about Truman.

• • •

BUT BROWNELL lied still more. He lied when he called White a Communist. He lied when he called White a "spy." And he lied—as all of McCarthyism is lying—when he coupled the words "spy" and the word "Communist." It is the Big Lie of Fascism that American Communists are engaged in espionage, and that their advocacy of peace, democracy and socialism constitute a "conspiracy."

• • •

IN COUNTERING Brownell's lies, Truman recalled the early phases of the White case, and those of the other New Dealers crucified in the vile Jenner Report, as "linked to espionage."

But even Truman had to show that when the professional informers of the Bentley-Chambers-Budenz stripe were launching their hoax about "communist spies in government," there existed not a scrap, not a shred, not an iota of evidence. There existed then—as now—only the Bentley-Chambers accusations which the Truman government received, reeking hot, from the FBI's political police boss, J. Edgar Hoover.

And Truman showed to the nation that even a hysteria-ridden Grand Jury couldn't find any basis even for an indictment.

Truman here is coming close, without challenging

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GOP in Albany Presses Move To Cut Negro Representation

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Brooklyn Negro leaders today struck at Republican reapportionment schemes to eliminate the one district which has elected a Negro Assemblyman and which would carve up the borough in such a way as to make almost impossible any chance of electing a Negro State Senator.

Led by Charles Keller, Bedford-Stuyvesant attorney, 20 Negro community spokesmen conferred with majority and minority leaders of the Senate and Assembly to block the proposed gerrymander by John Crews, Brooklyn Republican leader. The Crews bill wipes out the 17th A. D., whose representative in the Assembly is Bertram Baker, lone Negro legislator from Brooklyn.

It cuts up the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, now part of five Senatorial districts, into three, but limits the Negro ratio in each of the new districts to 10 percent.

Republican leaders, aware of the protests against the Crews conspiracy, threw up a smokescreen in the Senate by adopting the less violent but still discriminatory reapportionment bill of Pliny W. Williamson, Westchester GOP chairman of the joint legislative committee on reapportionment.

The Williamson bill, adopted 36 to 20—Sen. Joseph F. Periconi, Bronx Republican, bolted because the borough loses one Senatorial district—provides for approximately a 40 percent Negro population in the 11th S.D. in Brooklyn, one of the new districts. This would make possible the election of at least one Negro assemblyman.

Republican Assemblymen are

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Negro Citizens In Macon Sue for Right to Vote

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17 (FP).—A group of Negro citizens is seeking a Federal writ permanently enjoining the Macon County board of registrars from discriminating against Negroes who want to vote. Attorney for the plaintiffs pointed out that while 80 percent of Macon's population is Negro, there are 3,000 to 4,000 registered white voters but only 700 to 1,000 Negroes registered.

Macon is the site of the nationally known Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

'Worker' Fund Ball Is Again in the N.Y. Corner

Though there is still nearly $15,000 to go, our fund campaign for $60,000 took a bad nose-dive yesterday, as only $275.75 came in—smallest total since the drive opened.

At this stage in the campaign, with most of the states outside of New York having met their goals, our campaign must depend on the organized support of our readers in New York, especially in those communities and unions that have so far not really pitched in.

Received Yesterday	$275.75
Total So Far	$45,225.50
Still to Go	$14,774.50

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring them to 35 E. 12th St. 8th Floor.

There are a few areas in which our supporters have done a swell job; such areas as Crown Heights, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brighton, E. Kings Highway in Brooklyn; the upper west side, west side and Washington Heights-Inwood in Manhattan; the northwest and Pelham areas of the Bronx; the Sunnyside, Rockaway and one or two other areas of Queens; the garment, clothing and some building trades groups among the unionists.

But these are a minority. We need the backing of every group of supporters everywhere in New York if we are going to reach that $60,000. And we must have that sum as a bare minimum if we are to go on.

A Pittsburgh reader sends $10 "to protest the brutal 20-year sentence to Jim Dolsen, the latest Smith Act arrests, the increased witchhunts against the foreign-born, and last but not least, to protest the appearance of the Jenner Committee here—who, by the way, didn't even get to first base."

There is $2 from a small Pennsylvania town, a dollar from

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Brownell, Hoover Unable to Prove Spy Charge

—See Page 3

Japanese Oppose Dismissals Ordered By U.S. Army Heads

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (ALN).—Mass dismissals among Japanese employes of U.S. military installations have brought the threat of strike action from the National Garrison Forces Workers Union.

According to a government checkup, 8,713 Japanese workers at the installations have been abruptly fired and 2,628 have been notified of dismissal. In addition, some 7,000 workers in factories handling U. S. special procurement orders have been fired or are being notified of dismissal.

The sudden mass dismissals caught the government by surprise. A committee of the Diet summoned three government officials, two representatives of unions and one employer representative to testify on the dismissals.

Minoru Nakanisis, head of the Labor Ministry's Labor Administration Bureau, said his department was puzzled over the mass firings, which U. S. spokesmen blamed on budget cuts. Masahiro Momota, head of the Special Procurement Board's labor division, said his office was trying to have the mass layoffs halted until after payment of year-end allowances.

Mutsuburo Seki, deputy head of the Foreign Office Intl. Cooperation Bureau, reported that he had discussed the development on Oct. 31 with Real Adm. B. Hall Hanlon, deputy chief of staff of the U. S. Far East Command. Seki reported that Hanlon admitted it was undesirable for the U. S. to order mass layoffs without giving advance notice to the Japanese government. Hanlon said the layoffs had been ordered in accord with an urgent directive from Washington.

Seki said he asked the U. S. representative to avoid dismissals during the year-end and New Year period, but the latter replied the issue could not be decided by the Far East Command alone.

Makoto Ichikawa, leader of the garrison workers union, reported workers at the Akabane plant of the Japan Steel Works were ready to strike and said strike movements were under way in other chapters of the union. In Hokkaido, Japanese workers applied for an injunction to halt the dismissal of 322 workers ordered by the U. S. at the Chitose Air Base. They warned that they would strike unless the layoffs were halted.

DEMANDS

The government, meanwhile, came up with a four-point program to negotiate with U. S. military authorities. This included the following demands:

1. U. S. forces should consult the Japanese government in advance of firing Japanese employes, instead directly notifying the workers of their dismissal.

2. Issuance of U. S. special procurement orders to Japanese factories should be made over a fairly long period of time "since any sudden suspension or radical cut in orders is liable to increase unrest among the workers in factories handling U. S. orders.

3. No dismissals should be made during the year-end and New Year season.

4. Dismissed workers should receive severance pay.

The dismissals in the special procurement factories include all 2,000 employes of the Komatsu Maintenance Works, all 1,200 of the Hino Diesel Plant, 2,300 of the 6,300 in the Japan Steel Works Akabane plant, and 1,600 in the Tokyo Works of the Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Industries Co. Mass firings are also expected shortly in the Fuji Automobile and the Sakami Industry companies.

Prosecuted for Politics, Says Hallinan on Tax Conviction

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—At 5:20 Saturday evening Vincent Hallinan heard a jury return a guilty verdict in his political income tax case—and then he rushed to the ILWU building to address a meeting commemorating the defense of Madrid against Francisco Franco's fascist legions.

The dramatic dash from a federal courtroom to the public assembly gave substance to Hallinan's charge that he was prosecuted for his political activities, rather than for dereliction in income tax payments.

His wife, Vivian acquitted by the jury, also addressed the meeting which protested the military compact between the Eisenhower administration and fascist Spain.

DIVIDED JURY

Some 350 persons, gathered at the rally jointly sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Spanish Refugee Appeal, gave the couple a warm welcome.

It had been a long day for the Hallinans. The jury had retired to deliberate late Friday afternoon, sat late into Friday night, and then resumed its sessions Saturday morning.

At least three jurors, it was learned later, held out to the end against Hallinan's conviction. One holdout juror said he was convinced his fellow jurors were prejudiced "because Hallinan was an Independent Progressive party candidate (for President in 1952) and because he defended Harry Bridges," president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

Hallinan himself, while saying the jury acted as fairly as it could according to its lights, accused the prosecution of resorting to every means to create political prejudice.

He said after the verdict:

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. The Judge was very fair. If the jury saw it that way, I think they saw it on a fair and decent basis.

"The prosecution did everything possible to prejudice the jury against me by mentioning political activity, redbaiting and political jibes. I think we can assume that those things influenced the jury. These are parlous times.

"I'm glad for Vivian's verdict. It proves her indictment was immoral and unjust.

"But since triumph and disaster are both sides of the same coin, I am neither elated by the one nor depressed by the other."

One juror said, even after the verdict, he was still not convinced of Hallinan's guilt, but acquiesced to the majority after Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy called the jury in and urged it to reach a verdict.

BAIL UNCHANGED

The five counts on which Hallinan was found guilty involved an alleged evasion of $36,759.38 in income taxes from the year 1947 through 1950. Penalty on each count could be five years in prison and $10,000 fine.

Judge Murphy permitted Hallinan to remain at liberty on the $2,500 bond previously posted.

Farmer-Labor Unity Urged By AFL Head

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 17 (FP).—Marking the first appearance by a national labor leader before the National Grange, AFL president George Meany yesterday told the 86th convention of the farm organization that "there are natural bonds of interest between farmers and wage earners which have not been sufficiently developed." And, he indicated, the two groups should get together quickly to fight off a threatening depression.

Meany cited an "uncomfortable parallel" between present conditions and the 1929 crash. "The great depression was ushered in by a serious decline in farm income," he pointed out. "And we find that farm income for the second quarter of this year was 18 percent below the figure for the same period last year."

He said labor is feeling the effects of the farm income decline through production cutbacks in the farm equipment industry and warned: "These are danger signs that we cannot and must not ignore. The months immediately ahead will be critical in determining whether our economy is to turn upward to more prosperous levels or fall back.

"It must be borne in mind that even a little recession, which some business leaders appear to contemplate with perfect equanimity, can toboggan into a real depression. Once the national economy turns downward, the rate of the slide can get out of control."

The problem facing the farmers, he said, is under-consumption rather than over-production. If the people in Europe and South America had purchasing power comparable to those of the U. S., he continued, "American industry and American agriculture would not be troubled with surplus problems today. . . . The billions of dollars America poured into war-ravaged countries to bring about their economic rehabilitation in the postwar period did not succeed in raising living standards high enough. Unfortunately, too much of this money found its way into the pockets and bank accounts of a few industrialists, where it stayed put and ceased to circulate."

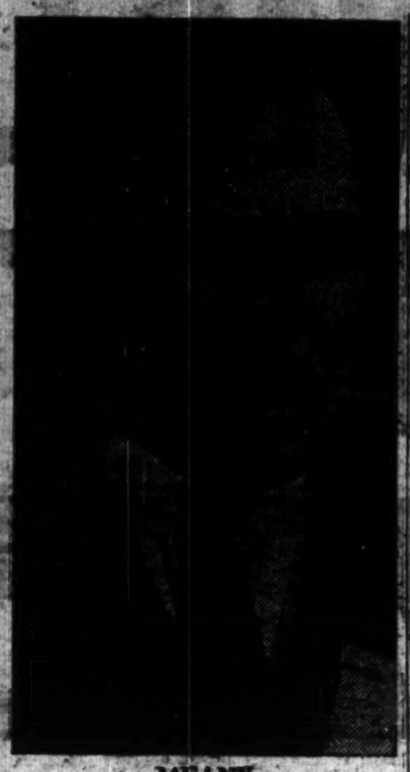
Meany ridiculed the notion that Federal aid for the farmers would constitute socialism and said: "The helplessness of the states in dealing with this year's drought disaster indicates that here is one problem at least that can best be handled on a national basis rather than leaving it to the states for solution."

While it would be "presumptuous" for labor to suggest a specific farm program, Meany told the Grange, "We are prepared to support any practical steps you may seek from the government to restore a healthy farm economy."

Without price support the farmer would lose his shirt, Meany said, adding, however, "when it comes to the percentage of parity at which supports should be based, that is a question which we feel you and the government are best equipped to work out together."

He said the AFL would continue to press for a government investigation of "the shocking spread between the price the farmer is paid for his product and the price the consumer has to pay for the same product in the retail stores. "We think the public is entitled to know whether price-rigging, speculation and profiteering are taking place at the expense of the farmer and city worker," Meany said.

"So far, all our efforts to bring about such an investigation have been blocked. Instead of directing the Federal Trade Commission and other appropriate agencies of the government to uncover the facts, Congress adopted legislation specifically forbidding the FTC to undertake such an inquiry." But the AFL will keep on demanding such a probe, Meany said.



MEANY

Ask Govt. Probe Job Bias in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The President's Committee on Government Contracts has been asked to investigate employment discrimination against Negroes by firms in Cincinnati and Hamilton County holding government contracts.

The request was made in a letter addressed to Vice-President Richard Nixon, chairman of the committee, over the signature of Ellison Jeffries, chairman of the labor and industry committee of the Cincinnati branch of the NAACP.

Jeffries also wrote to Walter Reuther, CIO president, of James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, and Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, asking aid in fighting this job discrimination.

Back Lawyers' Right to Defend All Accused

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17. — A joint statement declaring there should be no public criticism of lawyers who act as counsel for Smith Act defendants was issued here recently by H. Walter Stewart, head of the Cleveland Bar Assn., and A. L. Kearns, president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association.

Federal Judge Charles J. McNamee also issued a statement agreeing that no stigma should be attached to such defense lawyers.

"It has appeared to us necessary," said the bar associations, "to take cognizance of the problem which arises out of the arraignment of some nine persons accused of having conspired to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

"It appears these defendants have had difficulty in obtaining counsel to represent them. We fully realize that it is a constitutional guarantee that anyone accused of crime is entitled to fair trial and representation by counsel."

The statement reported that certain lawyers have been tentatively retained to represent the persons concerned, but have refused to accept the employment so far because of fear.

Judge McNamee said, "I am inclined to believe that counsel's fears of such criticism are groundless. All good citizens realize that it is the constitutional right of every person accused of crime to be represented by counsel."

Czechs Living Better As Output Rises Again

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Czechoslovakia's "common man" is living better now than the same time last year, according to figures for the operation of the state economic plan released by the Statistical Office of the Czech government.

The figures show, for instance, that in comparison with the third quarter of 1952, Czechoslovakia in the third quarter of 1953 produced 10 percent more meat, 5 percent more poultry, 89 percent more oil, 18 percent more bread, 240 percent more tinned vegetables, 57 percent more bed linen, 140 percent more silon stockings, and 15 percent more children's leather shoes.

The State Statistical Office reported that the overall economic plan for the third quarter of 1953, last year of the Five Year Plan—was fulfilled 98 percent.

The gross volume of industrial production was 11 percent above the level for the same period last year, the productivity of labor was 8.5 percent higher and overhead 4 percent lower.

To satisfy the domestic market, Czechoslovakia imported 3.6 times as much lard, 38 percent more meat, 71 percent more fish, 51 percent more rice, 38 percent more tea, and 43 percent more tobacco than in the same period last year.

Volume of goods transported by rail was 8 percent higher than last year, by road 20 percent, by water 18 percent, by air 17 percent. The first diesel locomotive produced in Czechoslovakia went into operation, and the last communities were joined to the telephone network.

In the third quarter of this year the number of hospital beds increased by almost 1,000 and 58 new factory clinics were opened. Twenty-two nurseries were added and the number of places available in nurseries increased by almost 800. More than 95,000 people received treatment in spas.

The new school year began in this quarter, with 9,045 primary, 2,745 eight-year and 304 eleven-year schools. Fifty-four thousand students registered in the first year of specialized schools, and almost 15,000 in the first year of university-level schools.

Machine and tractor stations were better prepared and equipped than they were last year, and their output during field work was 36 percent higher and in threshing 8 percent. Combines harvested an area 37 percent larger than in 1952, as a result not only of the increase in the number of combines but in the productivity of individual machines which rose 38 percent.

The number of farm animals was below last year's level with the exception of sheep and hens. Egg production was carried out on more than 31 thousand hectares.

In building, new plants were finished and others enlarged, new warehouses were built, water systems and communication lines extended, new school and administrative buildings completed. In addition, 7,000 flats were finished.

Sales of consumer goods increased as follows in comparison with the third quarter of 1952: meat, 17 percent; meat products, 8 percent; tinned meat 4.6 times; lard 27 percent; sugar 25 percent; rice 7 percent; fruit and vegetables 11 percent.

Cotton textiles 22 percent; men's ready-made clothing 39 percent; bicycles 38 percent; washing machines for home use 1.2 times; furniture suites 33 percent.

[illegible]

CHARNEY ON TV TO DISCUSS TRUMAN, BROWNELL TALKS

Swift-moving developments in the fight against McCarthyism will be noted in tonight's (Wednesday) post-election telecast by George Blake Charney, New York Communist leader and independent candidate for District Attorney in the recent election.

Charney will be interviewed tonight on the election results over WABD-TV (Channel 5) at 7:45 p.m. by Simon W. Gerson, Charney's campaign manager during the recent elections.

GERSON

CHARNEY

"Monday's broadcast by former President Truman and yesterday's testimony by Attorney General Brownell reflect a new stage in the struggle about McCarthyism," Charney said. "Accordingly, I have made some last minute changes in my telecast to take into account the new developments."

Widespread interest in tonight's telecast has been evidenced among progressives throughout the metropolitan area.

5,000 at Rally Protest Move to Destroy the IWO

Five thousand policyholders of the International Workers Order packed St. Nicholas Arena Monday to protest the destruction of their fraternal organization by the N. Y. State Insurance Department. It was one of the most inspiring rallies held in this hall in several years.

The New York state courts have ordered the liquidation of all lodges, the appropriation of all assets and the eviction of all officers from IWO premises at 80 Fifth Ave.

In a thrilling speech that was interrupted time and again with loud applause, Russ Nixon of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers said this was the act of people who didn't like the fact that the IWO has given 160,000 families "honest, swindle free, non-profit insurance."

The UE leader called upon organized labor to support the IWO against rapacious big business in the same way that the IWO supported labor during the 23 years of its existence.

"Their reasons for attacking you," he told the IWO policyholders, "is the same as their reasons for attacking us.

"They say our union is subversive because we fight to improve wages and working conditions and maintain our political independence. They say your Order is subversive because you have fought for 23 years against anti-Semitism, against jimcrow, fought for labor, for civil liberties."

"We have to stick together in this fight," he said. "In unity lies strength. A banana that leaves the bunch gets skinned."

Speaking of his recent speaking tour to unions across the country, Nixon reported that "workers everywhere are beginning to see through the swindle by redbaiting racket is meant to cover up."

This packed rally tonight is a sign of the changing times, he said. "There's a new spirit in the country. The time has come for Americans to stop licking their wounds and start licking their enemies."

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois did a brilliant job of outlining the history of insurance in America, big and little, Negro and white. He identified big insurance with the most predatory aspects of monopoly capitalism, pointing out that between 1925 and 1935, insurance profits zoomed while insurance policy lapses rose from 6 to 23 percent.

Dr. DuBois said the facts concerning the IWO ought to be spread everywhere to let Americans know that this people's fraternal order is being wrecked not for political reasons or economic doctrines but because of its "honesty and decency, for carrying out that fearless of all commandments—thou shalt not steal."

Rev. William Howard Melish drew some hearty laughs when he said the Indiana teacher who banned 'Robin Hood' as a subversive because he robbed the rich to give the poor would probably salute the N. Y. State Superintendent of Insurance who reached into the assets of the IWO and liquidated the organization.

The Superintendent, he added, undoubtedly thinks that by putting this fraternal movement out of business he is liquidating Robin Hood.

"But you can't kill that kind of legend and you can't legislate out of existence the kind of fraternal spirit represented by the IWO," he added.

Rev. Melish inspired the audience by citing the successful fight against McCarthyism waged by the decent people of his own Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn.

Rubin Saltzman, general secretary, Jewish People's Fraternal Order, also assured the policyholders that the big insurance groups would never kill progressive fraternalism "which lives in the hearts of the people."

"It's not just a fight for the IWO," said Rockwell Kent, president of the IWO. "It's a fight for all American labor, all of American democracy."

The rally passed a resolution opposing the seizure of the national organization and any step to liquidate the IWO lodges, as a "crime against the policyholders and against America."

They demanded that the N. Y. State Insurance Department reveal its "re-insurance plan to the gaze and inspection of the membership."

RYAN ILA CONVENTION ELECTS NEW HEAD TODAY

By HARRY RAYMOND

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Five hundred delegates at the special convention of the International Longshoremen's Association (independent) set the stage today to retire president Joseph Ryan at tomorrow's wind-up session, and mapped a campaign to defend Ryan against a 51-count indictment charging larceny of $45,000 of union funds.

A resolution to amend the ILA constitution giving the convention power to elect a former president, who has served 20 years in that post, as "president emeritus" and retire him on pension was sent to the law committee. Assured of adoption tomorrow, the resolution states the pensioned ex-president shall "have no powers in affairs of the union."

Another amendment up tomorrow bars lifetime elections, and sets terms of office at four years.

An agenda adopted this morning calls for election of a new president tomorrow, and Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the ILA tugboat local, appears to be the favorite.

The delegates sat silent as a convention secretary read the long 51-count indictment, signed by Manhattan district attorney Frank Hogan, charging Ryan with stealing $45,000 collected through publication of an ILA journal.

A delegate from Galveston moved a resolution of "non-concurrence with the indictment," which was adopted unanimously, with a standing ovation for Ryan.

The resolution declares the ILA "accepts, ratifies and approves" all acts, whether personal or otherwise, to which Ryan put the ILA journal fund.

Delegates from various ports made little speeches lauding the man they will remove from office tomorrow.

V. E. Townsend, ILA vice-president from Galveston, said: "Joe needed that fund to use as he saw fit."

A special rules committee report states the special convention had to be held because of matters relating to expulsion of the ILA from the AFL on charges of harboring racketeers. Chief business, the report said, is "election of officers to replace any who resign or retire." So far there have been no reports of any officers except Ryan planning to resign or retire. There has been no discussion of wages, conditions, a contract, or the T-H injunction.

Unrepresented votes, recorded in the credentials report, totaled 90. With each convention vote representing 100 longshoremen, this means that at least 9,000 have gone over to the AFL-ILA.

A resolution was introduced from the floor condemning "racketeering and criminality" and calling on the ILA to make "every effort to stamp it out in our own union." Several delegates asked immediate action, but the chairman sent it to the resolutions committee.

Philadelphia's prize fight arena, the "Met," was the scene tonight of a mass "loyalty" rally of longshoremen under auspices of Philadelphia ILA locals supporting the independent ILA leadership.

Secretary-treasurer Harry B. Hasselgrew reported the ILA was in a bad way financially, with its total assets down to $68,501. Income during the year, he reported, totaled $1,366,505, while disbursements were $1,297,007.

Tenants, ALP Bring Rent, Fare Issue to Albany

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Strong demands were made on legislators here meeting in special session to act on repeal of fare and rent increases.

Delegations of American Labor Party leaders and from the Manhattan Tenants Council conferred with spokesmen from both parties to expand the agenda of the session to include these bills.

Other measures proposed for action by these groups were defeat of GOP reapportionment plans, extension of Negro representation, an da probe of the milk trust prices.

The ALP group, headed by Morris Goldin and Paul Trilling, charged the GOP redistricting "denies the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples in New York City an

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Brownell, Hoover Take to TV, Fail to Prove Spy Charges

Despite the most terrific huffing and puffing on a national TV broadcast, neither Attorney General Herbert Brownell nor J. Edgar Hoover, boss of the FBI political police, were able to produce any evidence whatever to confirm the Attorney General's statement that Harry Dexter White was a spy or had any connections with the Communist movement.

All that Hoover could produce, in a careful build-up by the McCarthyite-Jenner Committee, was a statement that he had been given allegations against White by the notorious Elizabeth Bentley, and that the FBI was not a party to any agreement to keep White on the payroll.

But Truman in his hard-hitting "you-are-a-liar" speech the night before had claimed that the FBI was a party to any such agreement to keep White on. Truman had said that on receipt of the Bentley charges, he had consulted with Secretary of the Treasury Vinson, Secretary of State Byrnes, in the presence of Hoover, and had concluded that since the charges were not proven, White should stay on in a lesser post while the investigation of alleged "espionage" was going on.

In substance, Hoover's testimony was in line with Truman's version of what happened.

Thus, Hoover, with the aid of the Jenner McCarthyites, made a big show knocking down a straw man in order to evade the fact that to this day there is no evidence against White or any of the other New Dealers smeared by the Jenner Committee Report on the basis of the Bentley-Chambers yarns.

Brownell made a big show of amazement that Truman and his Cabinet did not go into a panic on receipt of the FBI letter from Hoover in 1946. Brownell then continued his long description of the alleged activities of the so-called "ring" in Washington.

Not a single allegation made by Brownell could be backed up in any court on the basis of any known rules of evidence or proof. This was admitted by Brownell. But he cited them as if they were proved, since Bentley had said so.

Though he pretended that the FBI did not "evaluate" the trash which its files are filled with on the basis of informers, liars, rumormongers, and stoolpigeons, Hoover launched into a tirade against Communism strictly along the lines of Hitler.

Hoover sneered at the Fifth Amendment of the American Constitution during his TV appearance, expressing anger at those Americans who defended the Fifth Amendment and its rights against political self-attack. The FBI has been unable to build up its fraudulent picture of "conspiracy" because it has no evidence of such conspiracy. It has tried to create the impression of a conspiracy but has been unable to produce any evidence.

The new documents introduced yesterday were merely the Hoover letters of 1945-46. There was nothing in these letters which could convince anyone that White was a spy as charged. There was only the statement that the FBI was investigating the Bentley charges.

Brownell referred to the "solid evidence" in the Hoover letters, but could not cite any such evidence. All he could do was to refer to unknown "confidential sources."

At one dramatic moment during the questioning, Senator Olin Johnston (S.C.) began to shade the entire structure of hysterical lies when he calmly asked Brownell why the Grand Jury had not indicted White after the government asked it to in 1948. Brownell's explanation was that the jury did not have the "new evidence."

Senator Johnston then asked if he referred to the "pumpkin papers" which Whittaker Chambers suddenly remembered six years after he had fingered White and other New Dealers. Senator Johnston then hinted at the key and unanswered question — how did Brownell know Chambers got the papers from White and not some other way—by asking, wasn't it true that Chambers produced the White papers only after White had died, when White could not answer back?

CROWDS VIEW REOPENED TOMB OF LENIN AND STALIN

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Long lines of Soviet citizens filed reverently passed the tombs of Joseph Stalin and Vladimir Ilyich Lenin on the first day of the reopening of the black and red marble building in Red Square, which had been closed since Stalin's death last March.

Stalin's body lay in a massive bronze and glass sarcophagus, preserved in death, beside the embalmed remains of Lenin.

Beginning at noon, Soviet officials and honored workers were admitted. Tomorrow the diplomatic corps and foreign newsmen will be permitted to view the bodies.

A light snow fell on the tomb as ticket holders gathered in slightly below freezing weather. Golden Kremlin domes glinted beneath the gray, overcast sky.

Over the entrance to the tomb was the name "Lenin" and below it, the name "Stalin."

Lenin and Stalin now lie side by side in identical glass-enclosed sarcophagi beneath furled banners of cast bronze.

LENIN and STALIN

Lenin's body was clothed in a dark semi-military tunic, completely unadorned. Stalin lay in his generalissimo's tunic, with golden epaulettes decorated with great red stars. Two rows of ribbons were on his left chest, topped

(Continued on Page 6)

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Negotiations Call for Putting First Things First

THAT SEVENTY-NINE percent of our countrymen whom the Gallup Poll recently said are in favor of negotiations with the Soviet Union to end the cold war must include millions of anti-Communists and other similarly fearful and misinformed people.

However, they have a common belief: they disapprove of the cold war and think it can be negotiated out of existence.

There is, of course, a big gulf between expressing a desire for something, and engaging in activity and struggle to obtain it.

Yet, only by a struggle will negotiations to end the cold war be won. The three Atlantic bloc powers' rejection of the Soviet proposal for negotiations proves this.

★

THE THREE POWERS, ignoring the points of both the Soviet note of Nov. 3 and the Molotov press interview of last Thursday, pretend that they are anxious to meet on Germany and Austria.

But they misrepresent the fact when they declare they are imposing no conditions on such a meeting.

Their first condition is that they be allowed to go ahead with the plan for reviving the Nazi Wehrmacht and sneaking it into the Atlantic war alliance through the back door of the European Defense Community treaty.

They insist that they will continue to do this while sitting down ostensibly to discuss with Molotov the establishment of a peaceful Germany.

"You don't have to be afraid," they tell the Soviet Union. "Our aims are peaceful. We're just restoring the tiger of German militarism to prove how peaceful we are!"

Their second condition is the insistence that such a meeting agree to hold free elections in all Germany.

How this is to be done, they purposely leave undefined.

But you can imagine what questions will occur to Molotov: who will hold the elections? Who will be entitled to vote—war criminals, for instance? How will security be maintained during the elections—by what police force? Et cetera, et cetera.

The calculated vagueness of this proposal is understandable: by the time agreement could be reached on questions such as those, and an actual election arranged—assuming that agreement could be reached—West Germany would be remilitarized, German militarism would be in the saddle, and no elections held there could possibly be free.

Obviously, neither of these conditions can be accepted by a state which has repeatedly been the target of aggressions by German militarism.

So that the insistence on these conditions by Washington, London and Paris cancels out everything they say about wanting to negotiate on the question of Germany.

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WHAT this latest move by Washington and its British and French allied governments shows, therefore, is that the Eisenhower Administration is determined to obstruct any genuine negotiations that might lessen international tension.

Hence, that only the maximum unity of the people in our country favoring negotiations, and the greatest pressure on the Administration can produce results.

For this, it will be necessary for anti-Communists to work with Communists, for all the people who want peace to put peace in the first place and subordinate their prejudices to this aim.

A good example of this kind of action is offered, I think, by the French Left. According to J. Alvarez del Vayo in The Nation of Nov. 14, the French Communists are working with ex-Premier Edouard Daladier in opposition to the EDC treaty and its restored Wehrmacht.

Daladier, it should be recalled, is the man who outlawed the French Communists, signed the Munich compact with Hitler, and placed a price on the head of Communist leader Thorez.

But today Daladier is against the contemporary version of Munich. And the Communists are working with him.

It is this kind of putting-first-things-first which is required now if we Americans are really to end the cold war.

SMITH ACT VICTIM'S WIFE HOUNDED FROM JOBS BY FBI

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—"You are wanted in personnel."

Four times in the past two and a half years Doris Fine, factory worker who supports her eight year old son, has heard these words and each time they meant she was fired, although her skill has never been questioned.

Mrs. Fine appealed today for persons throughout the nation who believe in "the right to work" to protest harassment by the FBI that has resulted in the denial of her right to earn a living.

"In June of 1951," she wrote in a leaflet circulated nationally: "My husband, Fred Fine, was indicted in New York under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act.

"Since then he has been hunted by the FBI. Since then, for these past two and a half years, the FBI has hounded and harassed our family, and has four times already gone to my employers, as a direct result of which I have each time been fired."

The leaflet, in the form of a letter from Mrs. Fine, points out that she has been a solderer for 18 years in the electrical industry, and was never fired until the FBI appeared.

"All I ask is the right to work and support myself and my little boy. But I feel that the problem of my security is not a personal one, that if the FBI is permitted to do this to me, then there is no security for anyone," she wrote.

"Will you help me to keep the next job I get? Here is what you can do:

"Write to Kline Weatherford of the FBI in Chicago, 105 W. Adams, and to Attorney General Herbert Brownell in Washington, and protest their interfering with my right to work.

"Ask your organization to act upon this appeal."

The letter was signed Doris Fine, Room 510, 6 East Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

If Benson Wants to 'Study' Beef Prices, Here They Are

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (FP).—Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D-Wyo) has released a study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics revealing that 24 cents of each dollar spent in eastern super-markets for meat goes to the cattlemen in the west who raise the beef.

According to the BAE figures, 20 cents of the dollar goes to the retailer and wholesaler, 24 cents to the rancher in the west and 41 cents to the feeder who fattened the cattle. Transportation costs 9 cents, and 6 cents goes for other marketing costs, including slaughtering.

Using the October prices, Hunt said a Wyoming rancher sells a 700-pound steer in Omaha for $15.15 a hundredweight, but he has paid $1.65 a hundredweight to ship and sell the steer, so he clears only $13.85 a hundredweight. A western Iowa feeder puts $11.45 of feed into the steer and it fattens to a weight of 1,102 pounds and becomes more tender, so it is upgraded from good to choice.

Then the feeder sells the steer to a Chicago packer at $25.50 a hundredweight, minus $1.25 a hundredweight for transportation and selling. The feeder's net on the entire steer is $46.80. One hundred pounds of the steer going into the slaughterhouse comes out 46 or 47 pounds of beef, plus by-products worth $2.36. All in all, a slaughterer makes about $1.60 a hundredweight net. He sells the beef at an average of 42 cents a pound.

Freight from Chicago to Washington costs 2 cents a pound. The wholesaler pays 44 cents. The average price to retailers is 55 cents. At retail the beef sells at a high of $1.09 a pound for porterhouse steaks, which make up 6.1 percent of the total carcass. Other parts range from steaks at 65 cents to 99 cents a pound, accounting for 17.8 percent of the carcass, to plate beef at a low of 24 cents a pound. All in all, the retailer adds another 10 percent to the 55 cents a pound average price.

Hunt said he could not understand why Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson has to launch a "thorough investigation" of beef prices when BAE already has the information at hand.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Patrick Henry, Tom Paine & State Dep't

THERE IS A STRONG, though oft-confused, feeling against colonialism in this land of ours which was born in colonial revolution against foreign oppression. You got a little smattering of it in the samplings of letters to newspapers on British Guiana reprinted by Peace Notebook, often challenging their local papers for supporting the British. There were simply too many unmistakable parallels to our own history to be completely drowned in the flood of "free world" hogwash justifying the Redcoats of 1953.

Less readily understood is the fact that our delegation to the United Nations stands behind colonial exploitation right down the line. Here, however, are some expressions which show that this is becoming more widely recognized too.

In an editorial entitled "Stop Supporting Colonialism," the Cleveland Press said: "When we read that Henry A. Byroade, an Assistant Secretary of State, had made a speech in which he had spelled out United States policy on colonialism 'in a spirit of letting the chips fall where they may,' we sent for a copy of the speech.

"It was something we wanted to see," the editorial continues, "for recent American votes in the United Nations had shown that our government had drifted far from the faith of our founding fathers on this question."

But the Press was sorely disappointed in the speech when it arrived. Byroade's chips-fall-where-they-may speech boiled down to "We believe in eventual self-determination for all peoples, and we believe that evolutionary development to this end should move forward with minimum delay."

Commented the Cleveland Press:

"Which seems to be fundamental American doctrine until, reading on, you note that qualifying word 'eventual' was more important than it first had apeared to be. For after giving lip service to nationalist aspirations, Byroade set the fears of the colonial powers at rest by saying 'It is a hard, inescapable fact that premature independence can be dangerous, retrogressive and destructive.'

"Who is to say when independence is premature, those who seek independence or their colonial overlords?

"In the Morocco and Tunisia cases, France will not even give the independence advocates from those countries a hearing before the United Nations. It has been American policy to support France's position. There was nothing in Byroade's speech to suggest any change in that attitude.

"The State Department labelled the speech 'important' before it was made public. We suggest that Patrick Henry or Tom Paine would have had a more apt term."

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"We Would Still Be a Colony of England!"

THE SAME SPEECH drew the following caustic letter in the N. Y. Herald Tribune, under the title "U. S. and Colonialism":

". . . With all due respect to the position of Mr. Byroade any one who contrasts these pious proclamations of our being against sin with our actions such as the recent opposition of the United States to the resolution presented in the United Nations for democratic rule in French Morocco by 15 Asiatic and Arab nations has a feeling of frustration.

"Mr. Byroade went on to explain that we must avoid causing 'a sudden break in economic relations between the colonial powers and their dependent territories.' If such a requirement were followed at the time of the American Revolution we would still be a colony of England. England at that time could certainly have made a good case of the economic untoward consequences that would result from the break of the colonies from their mother country. It is fortunate that this way of thinking did not prevail at that time. PHINEAS TOBY, New York."

Letters from Readers

Auto Worker Urges Trade with Poland

Detroit.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A few weks ago at a meeting of Polish groups in Detroit, Charles Rozmarek, chairman of the Polish-American Congress, stated that the cold war is getting hotter. He knew that this was untrue. In fact, new possibilities exist to force through Big Power negotiations and trade with all nations. But Rozmarek and his backers want war, and so he stated their desires as a fact.

Stemming from this evil desire we now have the demand to close the Polish Consulate in Detroit. This demand was first stated by Rozmarek, then taken up by Rep. Thaddeus Machrowicz, and agreed to by Gov. Williams.

Does this demand in any way reflect the thinking of the Polish auto worker in Detroit and Hamtramck? Absolutely not. The auto worker wants peacetime jobs in a world at peace. He wants more, not less, cultural and trade relations between the USA and Poland. He would like to see an auto workers' delegation visit the new auto factories in Poland, where for the first time in that country's history, trucks and autos are being manufactured. He would like to see a delegation of Polish auto workers invited to visit Michigan and exchange impressions and opinions with auto workers here.

All auto workers, and those of Polish descent especially, want to develop a friendly, peaceful and dignified relation with Poland. They have no special interest like Rozmarek and company who want their friends returned to the position of wealthy landowners in Poland while the poor starve.

Did Rozmarek and Machrowicz ever object to the Polish Consulate in Detroit before the war when it was under the direction of the biggest landowner in Poland?

Auto workers should protest against any move to close the Polish Consulate. Give voice to the UAW demand for Big Power negotiation of differences. Let us have more, not less, relations with Poland. Let us trade with each other, so we'll have more jobs. Let us live in peace. AUTO WORKER.

Impeachment of Rep. Veldo Urged

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17. — The Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress has urged that President Eisenhower call a special session of Congress to initiate impeachment proceedings againts Congressman Velde. Rep. Harold Velde, chairman of the House Un-American Committee state in a letter sent by the organizational director, J. S. Zucker, the CRC said Velde was guilty of "violating his oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the U. S. . . . and that he was bringing the government of the U. S. into shame and disrepute."

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker		1.00	2.00

(Manhattan and Bronx)

Daily Worker & The Worker	$5.25	$9.00	$16.00
Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
The Worker		1.50	3.00

Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 50 East 13th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.
President — Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treas.* — Charles J. Hendley

Yes, the Enemy Is McCarthyism!

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole Bentley-Budenz-Chambers hoax head-on, to asserting that White was FALSELY ACCUSED by the professional informers on whose unsupported yarns the whole McCarthy-Jenner attack rests.

• • •

WHEN TRUMAN pointed to "the political motivation of the attack," when he charged that "the powers of the Attorney General have been prostituted for hopes of political gain," millions of his listeners—farmers, workers, middle classes—knew he was speaking the truth.

It is terribly plain that the GOP leaders in Washington plan to use the "spy" hoaxes of McCarthyism in order to beat back the anti-Eisenhower feeling rising everywhere.

It is plain that the GOP leaders—with the collusion of such Dixiecrats as Byrnes and McCarran—plot to make America forget its high taxes, its growing farm misery, its lay-offs and job insecurity, with a new "red scare."

It is clear as daylight that the Administration plots to throw America into a turmoil over a false issue—"communists in government," as if that would be a calamity even if it were true in order to conceal the fact that Washington is refusing to negotiate an end to the "cold war" and an easing of tension.

• • •

THUS, TRUMAN spoke a truth which millions of Americans have begun to feel about the menace of McCarthyism when he said:

"It is now evident that the present administration has fully embraced for political advantage, McCarthyism. . . . It is corruption of truth, the abandonment of our historical devotion to fair play. It is abandonment of the due process of law. It is the use of the big lie and the unfounded accusation against any citizen in the name of Americanism or security. It is the rise to power of the demagogue who lives on untruth; it is the spread of fear and the destruction of faith, in every level of our society."

• • •

BUT TRUMAN'S SPEECH still left weapons in the hands of the McCarthyites. He boasted that he jailed the Communists. On what evidence? On no more evidence than Brownell has on Truman! On the basis of the same yarns of the same Budenzes and Bentleys which the Truman administration used against Gene Dennis and his colleagues in the 1950 Smith Act trials.

If the Budenzes and Bentleys lied about the Democratic Party, did they tell the truth about the Communist Party?

The fact that the McCarthyite dragnet now takes in the same Truman who opened the door to it in the "cold war" and Smith Act trials is not primarily a matter for irony but rather an occasion for new alertness by all Americans, progressive and conservative, to the common peril of fascism.

When Truman equates McCarthyism with "the Iron Curtain countries," he prevents the country from remembering that Fascism in Germany and Italy began with the hounding and jailing of the Communists.

The peoples of West Europe are afraid that America may go fascist precisely because they see the familiar formula of Communist-persecution spreading in the USA. They know from bitter experience that there can be no democracy without democracy for the Communists or working class parties.

It is not the correctness of Communism which is the issue now; it is the right of all Americans to debate, to differ, to present evidence if they have any, and to choose alternative policies freely.

That is what all anti-McCarthyites, regardless of their differences or their views on Communism, must unite on!

• • •

CLEARLY, BROWNELL is unfit for office. The trade unions, the churches, all citizens should say so to President Eisenhower.

The present battle is only a phase of a larger battle—to unite the country against McCarthyism now, for the 1954 elections, and for 1956.

It is part of the national struggle to change the "cold war" conditions which breed McCarthyism into the conditions whic hwill doom it—conditions of American-Soviet-Chinese peace negotiations, reduction of world tension, and a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence.

Logic and experience show that McCarthyite fascism cannot be successfully held back or defeated without a challenge to the whole "cold war" line, with its persecution of Communist, its theory of "inevitable war" against an alleged "Communist aggression."

Let communities, union locals, churches, now become a rallying point for the crusade to save America from McCarthyism and its Big Lie.

Report from Trieste: What's Behind Violence?

By NELL CATTONAR

TRIESTE, Nov. 17.—Tsi unhappy city today faces the full effects of the "Atlantic Policy" of its governors—the Anglo-American Military Government which controls the territory, and the Italian and Yugoslav Governments which have the key roles in the development of the Balkan Axis.

The American note of Oct. 8, in complete violation of the Peace Treaty with Italy, officially ditched the "Free Territory of Trieste," sanctioning the annexation of Zone B by the Tito-fascist regime, promising Zone A to the Italian Government, and completely ignoring the overwhelming sentiment of the Triestini for the Free Territory of Trieste.

When the Soviet Union protested, in a formal note, against the violation of the treaty, the Americans moved heaven and earth to prevent the discussion on the Trieste question at the Security Council on Nov. 2, and succeeded in securing the postponement of the entire matter to Nov. 23.

In the meantime, the natural result of the entire maneuver has been the heightened nationalism of both Slovenian and Italian sections of the population, a war of threats, speeches and blackmail between Belgrade and Rome, and the resurgence of fascism in this anti-fascist city.

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WHAT BEGAN on Nov. 4 (Italy's national holiday comparable to Armistice Day in the U. S.) as an innocent cheerful parade of high school boys and girls singing Italian national anthems and waving Italian flags proclaiming the "Italianita" of the city, was quickly infiltrated and taken over by organized groups of fascists, whose violent provocations were immediately recognizable.

Leading Titoite figures were also seen in the many violent encounters in the streets, indicating that they too are profiting from the insane nationalist outbursts. Mixing on the avenues and side streets with thousands of passers-by and curiosity seekers, the fascists succeeded in creating pandemonium in downtown Trieste. Paving blocks were torn up, impromptu barricades were erected, and widespread violence raged. Roving bands of fascists tied up the transit system of the city, adding to the confusion.

The local police, acting under the orders of the Anglo-American Occupation Forces, instead of dispersing the demonstrators, began to shoot into the crowds. As a result, violence has raged day and night for 72 hours, at least seven people are dead, hundreds injured more or less seriously, and the end is not yet in sight.

The latest news is that the American and English troops have "taken over" from the civilian police, and that the latest deaths were caused directly by the guns of the occupying forces.

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ON OCT. 9, the day after the infamous Anglo-American note finalizing the partition of the Free Territory of Trieste, the left-led trade unions proposed to the "Free Trade Unionists" of the Reuther-Carey International a joint general strike of protest, for the defense of the Territory. The proposal was rudely turned down by the social-democratic leaders. Today, instead, these same social-democrats, acting in collusion with the employers and businessmen's associations, shut down all industry and commerce and even the elementary schools—ostensibly against "police brutality," but in reality in support of the fascist provocations; that is, not a general strike but a general lockout!

The Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste has issued a sharp denunciation of the bloody violence, resulting from the chauvinist war policies of the Anglo-Americans, and points out that the only ones to gain from the provocations are the fascist-nationalists of both Italy and Yugoslavia, and the Americans have once more found the ideal pretext for occupying Trieste indefinitely.

The Communists, along with the left-led trade union movement, have called upon the population to remain calm, to defeat the provocations of the warmakers, and to create a unted front to defend the peace and well-being of the city, for the withdrawal of the Anglo-American note, and for the constitution of the Free Territory of Trieste, as proposed in the recent Soviet note.

The real voice of the people of Trieste is yet to be heard.

Mass Petitions Freed Political Prisoners Once; They Can Do It Again

By HERBERT APTHEKER

DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR thousands of men and women were jailed by the government of the United States because their opinions were distasteful to the rulers thereof. Prisoners included IWWs, Socialists, Anarchists, pacifists, all kinds of religious and political conscientious objectors, women fighting for the right to vote, Negroes protesting jimcrow, farmers struggling against conscription, etc.

Everyone of these people, some sentenced to serve 20, 30 and more years, were freed long before the end of their terms—indeed, by 1924 the last of them had been released (and in 1937 Franklin Delano Roosevelt restored all their civil and political rights, issuing to them a full and complete pardon).

By 1921 and 1922 newspapers like the New York Post were demanding the release of all political prisoners. Said the paper: "We are depriving men of their liberty because of their mere opinions. . . . It is an anomalous position for the United States to occupy. The President can end it by a word. It is his duty to say that word."

And the Brooklyn Daily Eagle similarly editorialized in favor of amnesty, remarking: "The striking thing about it all is that the offense thus punished was failing to conceal honest opinions. Hundreds of thousands who held the same views were discreetly silent."

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BY THIS PERIOD all of organized labor—including figures like William Green, Dan Tobin, Edward Fitzgerald, of the AFL—was speaking up for amnesty. Fifty Bishops of the Episcopal Church signed an appeal for amnesty.

A petition for a general pardon of all political prisoners was addressed to the President by the Governors of Montana, Oklahoma, Arizona, Kansas and Colorado and by the Presidents of the following universities: Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Oberlin, Bryn Mawr, Wyoming, Swarthmore, Temple, Catholic University of America. It said: "The continued imprisonment of men in America for political offenses involving only the voicing of unorthodox opinion, in many cases expressed solely by membership in an organization, is a violation of American principles of freedom."

Collier's featured an article calling for amnesty for all political prisoners in the United States written by Charles Nagel, formerly Secretary of Commerce in Taft's Cabinet. Wrote Mr. Nagel:

"It is obvious that these prisoners have been subjected to penalties that smack of the middle ages. A free people must revolt against sentences of from five to twenty years for harboring or uttering an opinion. The conviction is growing that these cases involve the fundamental principle of the right to think and to speak, and that they cannot in justice be permitted to rest. This conviction has been emphasized by the conduct of those prisoners who refuse to accept immunity at the price of their opinions."

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IT IS THIS PUBLIC opinion and the voicing of these demands that produced the liberation of the political prisoners. We have this expressed in the clearest possible way in the case of the most famous of the political prisoners of that time—Eugene Victor Debs.

Debs, militant Socialist leader and opponent of imperialist war, was sentenced to a 10-year prison term but he was released, after serving two years of it, by the President of the United States. The President, Warren G. Harding, freed Debs on the advice of his Attorney General, Harry Daugherty, and we have seen the letter which Daugherty wrote to Harding urging the release.

Why does Daugherty offer the advice to free Debs? In his letter to the President he reiterates his haterd for the man's ideas, and says it were well if he could be kept in prison forever with ideas like that. But, says the Attorney General:

"An overwhelming mass of letters, petitions and resolutions, the latter passed by various labor and other organizations throughout the country, have been received requesting and urging the release of Debs."

He adds, in explicit a manner as possible, "No action would be taken in his case were it not for the enormous mass of communications received in his behalf . . . his prolonged confinement would have an injurious effect on a large number of people who will undoubtedly regard his imprisonment unjustifiable. If this thought effected only a few it would be immaterial, but undoubtedly a large number of people will entertain this view."

There it is, as plain as can be: "NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN IN HIS BEHALF WERE IT NOT FOR THE ENORMOUS MASS OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED

(Continued on Page 8)

Crowds

(Continued from Page 3)

by three medals of the highest Soviet orders.

The bodies of both men were covered with black cloth from the waist down and their hands lay naturally at their waists.

To the rear of the tomb and along the Kremlin wall, past plaques honored working-class leaders whose remains have been placed in the wall.

Among them were the names of the Americans John Reed and "Big Bill" Haywood.

Directly behind the tomb itself are the graves, topped by marble busts, of former Soviet presidents Yakov Sverdlov and Mikhail Kalinin and other leaders.

Tall floral sprays of red and white roses and red and yellow and white chrysanthemums backed by evergreens stood at either side of the massive bronze doors.

The red silk ribbons on the wreaths bore inscriptions from the Free German Youth, and from Romania, Bulgaria and other People's Democracies.

Albany

(Continued from Page 1)

still seeking to include the Crews plan in the Williamson measure. Should this move succeed, the amended Williamson bill would return to the Senate.

The Crews bill would, in addition to eliminating the Negro Bedford - Stuyvesant representation, discriminate also against Jewish communities, in singling out East New York and Borough Park for redistricting.

Republican reapportionment would add two new Senatorial districts upstate, making seven Republican - controlled Senatorial areas carved out since 1943.

"When will this stop? How long can this go on?" asked Bronx Sen. Nathaniel Hellman, who led the Democratic attack on the Williamson measure.

The Democrats, for all their attacks on GOP discrimination against working class and pro-New Deal urban areas, failed to make a single objection to the anti-Negro features of the Republican bill. The main fight against the jimcrow aspects of the Crews amendment, if introduced, is expected to come from Baker in the Assembly.

Among the Negro leaders who lobbied against the Crews measure were Winston Craig, George N. Fleary, Herbert Holmes, Probyn Thompson, J. Daniel Diggs, Mrs. Margie Jackson, Oliver Walcott, James Shaw, Eppert Craig, Charles Knight, Lowell Mathis, John Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morton and Fred Wilson. All represented the Citizens Committee for Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

With deep pain and lonliness in my heart I mark the first anniversary of the death of my husband, comrade and teacher who brought great beauty into my life.

ISIDOR WEISSBERG

Died Nov. 18, 1952

Beloved! Since your eyes have closed, mine have never ceased to weep, only your glorious memory gives me the courage to go on living.

Your wife Miriam

In Memoriam
For our beloved
Father and Grandfather
ISIDORE WEISSBERG
Died Nov. 18, 1952. We will always cherish your glorious memory.

Estelle, Gene, Arthur,
Bruce, Penny

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilmington, Del., $2 from Reading.

A Chicago "lover of peace and freedom" sends $8 and promises more. There is another $9 from Chicago, and two singles from there, one for Lester Rodney. From a small California town comes another $3.

There is $25.10 from a house party in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant, organized by a Negro and a white woman who are organizing a new Freedom of the Press Committee. Readers in that area have been doing a swell job.

A group of Bronx youth, members of the Labor Youth League, raised $23.76 at a forum addressed by Max Gordon.

From the Northwest Bronx, the dollar-a-week club sends $28. This is a "club" of readers of the paper who have pledged a dollar a week throughout the year for the paper. Every three or four weeks or so, they send their pledge in bulk.

There were several other New York contributions still to be acknowledged.

There is $10 from Worcester, Mass., to be credited to Lester Rodney. Readers there have contributed over $100, and the $20 from the two Massachusetts towns puts New England on the verge of going over its goal of $1,500.

That steady, sure Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, which sends its contributions in bulk every few days or so, came through with another $30 in honor of the anti-fascist, working class leader, Robert Thompson, slugged by a fascist in the federal pen, where he has been confined as a political prisoner. This puts them some $25 above their goal of $500.

Michiganders continue to give their unstinting support to the campaign. A group of Italian-American anti-fascists in Detroit sends $41; there is $15 from a couple of Detroit readers who finish out a coupon book; $5 from Kalamazoo, Mich.; $3.50 for Lester Rodney's column by a Detroiter, and $1 from another Detroit friend. This makes it $1,300 for Michiganders, with an original goal of $1,500.

Yesterday we received a contribution and letter, addressed to John Pittman, from a North Carolina town. The letter, signed Southern worker, said: We here must send all we can to support the only paper that tells the truth about the oppression of the Negro people and the miserable lives the Southern workingpeople are forced to live.

"Just lately four Negro men were put to death in the North Carolina gas chamber just because they were Negroes. The Governor, with his cruel Dixiecrat heart and unChristian attitude, refused in spite of thousands of appeals to save their lives. . . .

"President Eisenhower recently urged Americans to go to church and spoke much of mercy and kindness and Christianity. Yet four men have died in our state and he has done nothing. His words are hollow, and as the Lord says in Isaiah: 'Bring no more main oblations; it is an offering of abomination unto me. . . .' He further commands us to 'seek justice, relieve the oppressed. . . .'

"They have killed, we have mourned and wept tears, and cried until we felt we could not stop. But now is the time for anger. We pledge a campaign for Truth. We are proud of the Daily Worker as a stout campaigner for Truth. We will support it and there will never be any question of its existence for us. It has GOT to be!!".

In this spirit of dedication have many Southern workers sent their contributions out of their small means so that we have received more than a thousand dollars from them.

From a group of Chicago University students comes $13.25, "smaller than we would like it to be" because of the need to "pay enough tuition to fill the pockets of the university's trustees. . . ."

Though their fields are varied, they write, they all know the value of the newspaper of the workingclass and what a boon to fascism its discontinuance would be.

"Certainly not the least consideration is the high quality of The Worker; its thorough coverage of events on the fronts of peace, civil rights, the rights of the Negro people. . . ."

There is five from Tacoma, Washington; $2.50 from a small Texas town; $4 from Chicago.

That tiny grey-haired garment worker from the Bronx, Ella, comes up with another $28—she is up with money collected every few days and has brought in hundreds so far—which she gives to "honor the veteran fighter and leader for peace," meaning the Daily Worker.

She expresses high regard for the staff, and says $20 is from "a wonderful person who has already given tens twice before and who cannot imagine how the fight for peace and freedom can be carried out without the Worker.

Ella wants the contributions credited to Max Gordon and to Joseph Clark "who on his return from the Soviet Union has so wonderfully pictured the Soviet Union's peace program, with no war-mongering leaders as we have in our country today or as in tsarist days where I was an underground fighter."

She extends her admiration to the entire staff.

"The continued existence of the paper is acknowledgement and thanks enough," writes a contributor. "I'll try to make this a monthly habit. Perhaps there are enough other readers who would make it a regular habit. . . ."

One who does make it a regular weekly habit sends "the weekly dollar to you," and asks us to continue the good work. There is also two from a Brooklynite who promises more next week.

Two friends send $10 to be credited to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn—contributed by one of them who feels the best 65th birthday present she can have is continued existence of the D. W.

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Tenants

(Continued from Page 3)

opportunity for additional representation."

Jesse Gray, of the Tenants Council, called on the session to repeal the 15 percent rent increase, investigate the breakdown of rent control, and prepare for public hearings in December and January on the landlord offensive.

In a memo to every Legislator, Gray listed some of the rampant violations of the rent law. In Harlem, he said, tenants are being deprived of "heat and hot water on a large scale, gas and electric bills are tripling, but it is impossible to get emergency action from the rent commission."

Both tenant and ALP representatives expressed anger at the failure of Democrats to follow up a statement from the party's state chairman, Richard H. Balch, last week urging rent and fare issues on the agenda.

Democrats hit rulings by acting president Sen. Arthur H. Wicks and acting majority leader Walter J. Mahoney to bar consideration—and even the reading—of their bills to probe harness racing scandals.

But they failed to pass the rent and fare issues. Whether they will do this tomorrow remains to be seen.

CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers abstained because of the union's conflict with many AFL craft groups.

Several delegations said they would sign, but noted the pact would have no meaning because unions in the AFL with which they are at war, notably the teamsters, refuse to sign.

The discussion, supposed to be on unity, bristled with more warlike language against certain AFL unions than had ever been heard at a CIO convention.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, centered his fire upon the International Association of Machinists whose leaders, he said, acted "like a bunch of vultures" in cases where the IUE raids affiliates of UE, and "buys up" renegades from UE for IAM.

Carey boasted that in the four years since the IUE was born, it had given a good account of itself in raids.

"The IUE is just one big glorious raid against the UE," he said, and he added, "If need be we will take the IAM." He said the IUE will sign the pact, but "if the IAM or any other union" insists on a raiding policy "believe you me, brothers" the IUE would return in kind.

Carey listed 20 AFL unions raiding the IUE.

He concluded with a statement in favor of labor unity.

Reuther, like some of the delegates, expressed a hope that the no-raiding pact would be the first step towards unity.

The CIO's desire of resumption of talks with the AFL for a merger was expressed in another resolution. In still another resolution, the CIO convention pledged full backing to any union raided. That resolution means, said Reuther, that if even the smallest of the CIO unions is raided, it will be regarded as a raid upon the entire CIO.

Among the resolutions passed was one that ordered CIO officers to specify that they are acting only as individuals if they associate themselves with movements not endorsed by the CIO.

The resolution was understood as mainly aimed at John Riffe, executive vice-president of the CIO who authored a pamphlet in support of the Buchmanite Moral Rearmament movement.

Secretary of State Dulles and Secretary of Labor Mitchell will speak tomorrow.

Republic Steel, Buffalo, Closes Four Furnaces

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The South Park Ave. plant of the Republic Steel Corp., is down to about two-thirds of its capacity in the steel-making departments, and about 25 to 30 men have been laid off. The plant has about 3,400 on the payroll.

The Republic plant has taken off four open-hearth furnaces. It has been operating up to now with eight furnaces.

This is the first interruption in the eight-year period at the Republic plant which is attributable directly to an easing in demand for steel.

A spokesman for the Republic plant said the weakness in demand appeared to be affecting nearly all the company's diversified products made at this plant.

The River Road plant of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Division of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation is operating at a reduced rate because of insufficient orders. Men 15 years in the wire mills have been laid off.

Corning Glass Lays Off 500

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 17. — Some 500 employes are affected by a production cutback announced by the Corning Glass Works.

Company officials attributed the curtailment to decsreasing requirements for television bulb parts resulting from lower sales in the TV industry.

The firm employs 7,500 production workers.

Classified Ads

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'Fame Is Spur,' Seen Again on TV, Even More Powerful Today

By DAVID PLATT

Fortunate indeed were those who tuned in the British film "Fame Is the Spur" on TV (Channel 2-CBS) Sunday night at 11:15.

First presented here at the end of 1949, "Fame Is the Spur" has lost none of its power as a pictorial indictment of labor leaders who betray.

Michael Redgrave, one of England's great actors, plays Hamer Radshaw, a British Labor Party politician of the Ramsay MacDonald-Clement Atlee type who uses his workingclass knowledge and affiliations to rise to the top as a political figure but once there he leans more and more to the employers' side of things.

The film traces Radshaw's career from the time he was a young man flirting with Marxism to improve his chances of getting ahead in politics, to his declining years as a thoroughly corrupt, friendless and unhappy old man who is to be knighted for his services to the wealthy class.

In his middle years Radshaw is pictured as so far under the influence of the tories that he is appalled when his wife espouses the cause of the Suffragettes.

"Fame Is the Spur" is the first serious film on this movement that I have seen. Some of the finest scenes are those in which women get up at political meetings—including a House of Commons meeting addressed by the renegade labor leader—to ask the speaker to state his stand on the right of women to vote.

The film shows women being beaten, imprisoned, and tortured (forcible feeding) for advocating ideas which everyone accepts today.

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It is good to remind Americans that it was once "subversive" to demand "votes for women." How many thousands of women in England and in our country were arrested, indicted, jailed, insulted and injured because the McCarthys and Brownells of those days tried to stop the wheels of progress! The women won their fight as the Smith Act defendants of today will win theirs for the right to advocate and teach the science of Marxism.

(Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of America's foremost fighters for women's rights, should note that two splendid films on this subject were seen on TV this month. The other was the remarkable, anti-witchhunt film "Thunder Rock," also British.)

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"Fame Is the Spur" also contains a strong indictment of imperialist war in the scene between Radshaw, the rightwing laborite working with the tory government, and a committee of striking Welsh miners.

The time is 1918—second year of Britain's war with the German Empire. The scene is a union committee room in South Wales. Radshaw's mission is to try to get the miners to call off their strike and get behind the war effort.

It's a thrilling scene and it goes like this:

First Miner speaks: May we be told who asked you to come down here, Mr. Radshaw?

Second Miner (to the First): Well, it wasn't Arnold Ryerson labor leader on miners' side, this time anyway. He's in jail.

Radshaw: I was asked to come down by the Minister of Mines.

Third Miner (interrupting): He's a friend of yours, is he, because he's no friend of ours.

Radshaw: He's no friend of mine, either . . . but I think he's an honest man . . . doing his best for the war effort.

Fourth Miner: Ah! The bosses' war.

Radshaw: Oh, come, be reasonable. It's nonsense to call this a "bosses" war.

Fourth Miner: Well then, whose war is it?

Radshaw: Ours, all of us.

Fourth Miner: Ah, it may be yours, but it isn't mine, friend.

Radshaw: Not yours? . . . How can it not be yours? Do you think you can be a citizen of a country until it's in danger, and then contract out and say you're not concerned? Hasn't our cry always been that this is our country, not the Bosses? Well, how can it ever be our country, if you won't fight for it?

First Miner (rising to his feet): Oh, go home man and tell that where they haven't heard it before.

Radshaw: Go home? . . . you tell me to go home? I'm at home here, among working men, if I'm at home anywhere.

Fourth Miner: Aye, we know!

Radshaw: My friends, I've been fighting for the worker all my life. . . .

Fifth Miner: And now you think it's time he went and fought for you?

Radshaw: They tell me up in London that the miner is no patriot . . . because, if he were, he wouldn't be striking when the country is struggling for its life. I say it's a lie.

Miners: Hurray!

First Miner (to Radshaw bitterly): You're out of date, friend. The miners' had all of that talk he can stomach.

Radshaw: I don't believe you. . . . I don't believe that patriotism is out of date in Wales. . . . Here's a straight offer. Get your men together and give me a quarter of an hour and . . .

First Miner (interrupting): And you'll prove black's white! Now you go home, Mr. Radshaw, that's the best thing for you to do.

Radshaw: So you're afraid to let me speak to them?

Third Miner: We're afraid what might happen to you.

Radshaw: To me! What does that matter . . . when there are men dying.

Fourth Miner: Like Dai Evans did last time you came here. Where's your sword. Got it in your pocket? (Referring to Radshaw's connection with the murder of a miner by a cop). (The miners began to leave).

Pilcher (Labor Party man) to miners: Now boys, wait a minute. Mr. Radshaw has come a long way.

First Miner (to Pilcher): Aye, and let him go back a long way and quicker the better. (Murmur of assent from miners as they turn and walk through doorway).

Radshaw (to Pilcher): Trying to show wider issues to a crowd of working men is like trying to show a picture to a blind man.

Pilcher to Radshaw: It's a rotten job for a man like you to have to make yourself unpopular with the rank and file. (End of scene).

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TV set owners—don't forget to tune in George Blake Charney, labor secretary, N. Y. State Communist Party tonight (Wednesday) on Channel 5 at 7:45. He'll be on the air for 15 minutes with answers to questions on the elections, the new GOP redbaiting drive and the prospects for independent labor action.

Group Revives Play About Anti-Semitism

By BEN LEVINE

If the regular Broadway theatre is too thin, and Broadway prices too high, it will pay New Yorkers to visit off-Broadway places like the Hudson Guild Theatre, at 436 W. 27 St.

Last Friday this reviewer saw the Arthur Laurents drama, "Home of the Brave," which had a short run on Broadway some years ago, and which has been revived for the Hudson Guild weekend repertory.

This drama about five soldiers in World War II provides some unforgettable scenes set in the jungle of a Pacific island. Al Nadler, the director, has done wonders with the small Hudson Guild stage, and he has utilized to the full the non-professional freshness and enthusiasm which the young actors bring to their parts.

The young men, Bill Reardon, Fred Sammut, Mike Coppola, George Tasker and Clyde Wade give such realistic and individual portrayals that it is hard not to believe they are actual soldiers brought face to face with the threat of sudden death. The raw, brutal expressions of anti-Semitism that arise from the situation in the jungle forest make the main theme of the play vivid to the audience.

It is unfortunate that this theme of anti-Semitism gets lost in the playwright's preoccupation with psychiatry. Liam Lenihan does very well as the psychiatrist, but it's a comedown, in so realistic and skillfully written a play, to be give a climax in which the lesson is that anti-Semitism can be licked by a medical cure.

In the motion picture that was made of "Home of the Brave," white chauvinism was made the theme, and the same "idealist" and psychiatric solution was proposed.

However, the Hudson Guild production forcefully drives home the irst simple lesson of what an evil force anti-Semitism is, and this is all to the good.

This coming Friday the Hudson Guild will present Arthur Miller's play, "All My Sons."

Sternberg Art Show at ACA

Twenty-five years of print making by Harry Sternberg, etching, lithographs, engravings and serigraphs which comment on the realities of life in a range of expression from symbolism to a biting realism, are now on view at the ACA Gallery, 63 E. 57 St.

The complex exhibition by this well known painter and graphic artist includes works from his 1929-1932 period, when he etched or engraved such themes as workers at an excavation site, subway-riders and East Side markets, a trenchant lithograph against racist murder called "Southern Holiday," which parallels Orozco, and forceful, and perhaps the best prints on life in the mine and steel towns done in 1937 and 1938, when the artist lived and created in these industrial surroundings.

Among his later works one finds two anti-war etchings "Woman and War" and "Man and War," and his very recent series of steel workers.

An interesting section of the exhibit is a number of portraits of such known artists as Gropper, Picasso, Gwathmey, R. Soyer, Kunyoshi, Burliuk and others, all done (in 1944) in the style of the respective artist, and in typical surroundings.

Though some of Sternberg's earlier works are strongly influenced by surrealism ("Dance of the Machines" and others) and consequently symbolistically involved, and some of his recent serigraphs and mixed mediums primarily decoratively plastic, a sense of desire to speak out against injustice, for the working people and for peace pervades the exhibit. Sternberg's show sums up the work of a quarter of a century of one of America's most vital artists, and should be seen by progressives. —R. B.

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The ACA Gallery is open daily till 6 p.m. and till 8 p.m. on Thursday. All prints at the Sternberg show are for sale. Prices from $5 up.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Newk Sensation of Barnstorm Tour

DON NEWCOMBE, 25 or 30-game winner for the Dodgers in 1954! That was one of the items to come out of the just concluded barnstorming trip of Roy Campanella's Negro major league stars.

Playing 26 games in 30 days, including two out of three from Ed Lopat's All Stars in Hawaii, the 12 big leaguers earned around $4,500 each. Big crowds turned out to see them through the south. It was Campy's conservative estimate that the team was of a caliber to finish in the first divisin in either league.

Here are some of the interesting things pitcher, road secretary, and occasional right fielder Joe Black, told a Dodger reporter, Mike Gaven, upon his return. He started with a comment on the financial aspect.

"It was share and share alike. That's why some of us turned down guarantees to go with Jackie Robinson's team. We like Campanella's plan. Everybody gets the same.

"But let me tell you about Manager Campanella. How he handled his pitchers, particularly a couple of guys named Black and Newcombe. Both of us started terrible.

"Newk had been pitching against semi-pros in the Army and wasn't bearing down. I was still aiming the ball like I did all season, scared to death somebody was going to hit it over the fence.

"Campy wouldn't let us go more than four innings, telling us that we weren't in shape to go nine. But by the time we got to Hawaii we were ready and raring to pitch.

"I would give a team one run. The next day Big Newk would shut them out. That's how Roy had us working against each other. Boy, that Newcombe really had it! In one game he shutout Eddie Lopat's major leaguers with three hits. Berra came up with the bases loaded. Don blazed the ball by him so fast he was glad to take three swings and get out of there.

"Every big league man we saw agreed that Newk should win 25 or 30 games next season," Black continued. "He was in great physical condition and needed only some major league competition to sharpen him up.

"After we got in Hawaii, I was pretty good myself. I was firing that ball like I did in 1952 and getting 'em out. All I ask of the new Brooklyn manager is that he forget that I might need a knuckleball or some other trick stuff. Just let me throw the ball like I did in 1952 and in Hawaii last month and I'll be all right."

"The barnstorming trip was what I needed. It's so relaxing. You play ball for fun, just like we did when we were kids. You should have seen that Gilliam! Hit the ball a mile, and lefthanded, too, and in the field he was just sensational. He's going to be much better next season. With the pressure off, he straightened out all the faults he found in his first year in the majors.

"We played good ball, too. Campy wouldn't allow any clowning. He caught every game himself. Newk and I played right field only because we had a fellow hurt. Say, that big guy really hit 'em, too, but the batting star of our club was Jim Pendleton. He looked like Babe Ruth. I hope Campy has an idea how to pitch to him next year."

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Court Prevue — NYU

STARTING A SERIES of capsule looks at the local college basketball teams with NYU. Of last year's team, Solomon graduated, promising soph Tom De Luca was taken by the Army, and Ed Doherty, the 6-4 corner man and lefthanded shot, missed eligibility for the first team and may make it in February.

Which leaves three senior regulars to start with. They are Boris Nachamkin, Harold Weitz and Ted Elsberg. Nachamkin, the 6-6 pivot star from Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High, matured into All City caliber last season, averaging over 21 points a game, and should be the top center of the area. Weitz, the Erasmus kid with the deadly soft forehead-high set shot, is reported slimmer and faster in practice this year, which if true should make him a very formidable scorer.

Elsberg, 6-2, another Erasmian, is the rugged, steady and dependable type, with good drive and close-up shots. Best of the good soph squad to fill in the two starting spots seem to be Irwin Loewenthal, a 215 pound, 6-3 competitor also from Erasmus, and Ed Kramer, a strong 6-2 plugger from Taft. Both can shoot well. But Coach Cann, the staid type who can't be "rushed" by a changing world and a changing game, rarely starts sophomores, which was a 1912 credo, and may go along for a while with squadman Joe Scarpinato, Dom De Bonis and Herb Bernstein, none of whom have the potential of the sophs.

Other sophs who figure to come along fast on their scholastic and freshman play records are Sheldon Seltzer, a six footer from Lincoln, and Irwin Cooper, 6-1, from Jefferson. Then there is Joel Katz, an exceptional set shot from Clinton, and Henry Miller, 6-5½, from George Washington. The latter will be watched hopefully, since as modern teams go, NYU will suffer a height disadvantage with only Nachamkin in the "big man" class.

Nonetheless, Nachamkin is not an ordinary big man, and there is a lot of sharp talent on the rest of the squad, crackerjack players from New York's PSAL, which may be as good a high school league as the country can show. The team can't be too bad, despite what we may delicately refer to as an "unscached" style of play traditional for the Violet.

Japanese Diet Picketed by Gov't Workers

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (ALN). — A squad of police, bolstered by armored cars and trucks, barricaded the front gate of the Japanese Diet against the lantern procession of 1,500 members of the government and public workers union, demonstrating for higher pay.

The gates of the parliament building were slammed shut as the demonstrators converged on the spot at 5:30 p.m., chanting slogans. They called for complete payment of the new wage scale awarded by an arbitrator and also demanded a year-end bonus equal to two months' wages.

The following day, 30,000 members of the All-Japan Federation of Metal Mine Workers Unions staged a 24-hour strike after refusal by all but one of the companies concerned to accept the unions' demand for a 20,000-yen lump sum allowance.

200 at Flint Rally Protest Trucks Act

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 16.—Some 200 Flint citizens ralled at the Durant Hotel last week to voice their protest against the Trucks Act and all forms of McCarthyism, witchhunting and "guilt by association."

A meeting sponsored by the Citizens Committee Against the Trucks Law was addressed by Rev. W. Winston Thomas, Flint Presbyterian leader; Rev. Robert Brady, Jr., Detroit Baptist; Robert Carter, Flint City Commissioner, and Region 1-C director of the UAW; Robert Clark, president, Flint CIO Council; Charles Lockwood, attorney for Lt. Milo Radulovich, and Ernest Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the committtee.

Rev. Thomas asserted: "To preserve the freedom to be innocent until proven guilty, one must take a stand against the Senate and House Investigating Committees and against the Trucks Law."

Carter, hinting that FBI agents had warned him not to appear at the meeting, said he fully expects witchhunter Kit Clardy to probe him as well as most of the CIO leadership because they have all signed petitions against the Trucks Law.

"All who believe in unions and the betterment of our country" must fight the Trucks Law, he asserted. If they don't, even more vicious laws would follow, and even protest meetings would be banned, he predicted.

Rev. Bradby told how after passage of the notorious law, 60 percent of the population of Baldwin, where the minister has a home, boycotted Trucks' drugstore.

Ernest Mazey recalled the procession of anti-labor laws passed nationally and in Michigan, the witchhunts, red-baiting scares and fears, culminating in the Radulovich case and "guilt by relationship."

"The Communists were but the first of the targets," he said. "The rights of all of us have been at stake in all these laws."

Lockwood reported that enormous pressure has been brought against the Air Force ruling ousting Lt. Radulovich because of charges against members of his family.

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, who backed up the Air Force even before an appeal was filed, is "the last bird in this country who should talk about 'conflicting interests,'" Lockwood declared. "I'd like to know how much of his GM stocks he sold and how much he transferred to his family. The Defense Department has done pretty well by GM since Wilson's been in office."

Lockwood attributed the development of McCarthyism not to the fear of "Communism" but to the inability of those in high places to conquer depressions.

Pennsylvania Railroad YMCA Refuses to Let Negroes Join

Negro railroad workers in New York City are denied membership in the Pennsylvania Railroad YMCA, it was revealed yesterday by the New York Amsterdam News.

Herbert Werner, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Y, located in the Pennsylvania Station, said, according to the Amsterdam News story, that Negroes were barred because their membership might cause a "mass exodus of our white members."

Werner was prompted to make this statement when a number of Negro Red Caps applied for membership in the YMCA membership drive.

Werner and other Y officials were to have met last week on a "compromise" agreement, but efforts by the Daily Worker to reach Werner or the interested Negro applicants were unsuccessful. A secretary in Werner's office said she had no knowledge of the issue.

The Amsterdam News quoted a "high YMCA official" as saying that the same jimcrow policy prevails at the Grand Central YMCA. The official blamed the condition on the racist attitudes of white railroad workers, many of whom are southerners.

Rudolph Thomas, executive secretary of the Harlem YMCA, told the Amsterdam News that the policy of the "Y" in New York City was to open all branches to members "regardless of race, creed or color."

Raymond L. Dickinson, executive vice-president of the YMCA of New York City, was quoted by the Amsterdam News as saying: "We're a Christian organization, and we ought to be Christian in all of our relationships. . . ."

George Haywood, one of the Negroes whose application was refused by Werner, told the Amsterdam News he was told that "no Negro is going to sleep up here in the dormitory and no Negro is going to get a locker."

Werner said there are 10 Negro members, all of whom are supervisory employes of the PRR, but said he was not in favor of "pressure groups" or "bloc memberships."

Meantime, Negro railroad workers—pullman porters, maintenance workers, dining car waiters and cooks and red caps—use any vacant nook in New York's two great railway stations, while dormitories and comfortable lounging rooms are provided for white workers by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Arthur O. Maxwell, secretary of the CIO United Transport Service Employes local at Penn Station, declared, according to the Amsterdam News:

"When these southern railroad men are in Georgia, well, that's their house, and we have to act accordingly. But this is my house and they have to be made to understand that.

"We won't accept any token solution. We'll continue to fight until Negroes get admitted here on the same basis as any one else."

Amnesty

(Continued from Page 5)

IN HIS BEHALF."

IF DAUGHTERTY could be forced to tell Harding to free Debs, then Brownell can be forced to tell Eisenhower to free Dennis.

How? By building a mass movement in favor of amnesty, such a movement that once again editorials urging amnesty will appear in the New York Post and Brooklyn Eagle and in Colliers. Those editorials appeared in those papers early in the 1920's because in 1918 and in 1919 devoted and courageous people, of the Left mostly, organized committees, spoke to groups of people, got out petitions, organized delegations, and did the thousand and one "little" jobs necessary for the launching of a crusade for justice and freedom.

That which was done 30 years ago, with a Harding, can be done today with an Eisenhower. Some say it is much harder today. Maybe it is, though I dare say it was not easy then—after all, that was the time of the Palmer raids, of mass deportations, of the frameup of Mooney and Billings, of Sacco and Venzetti. If it is harder today the only conclusion can be that we must work harder today. And if it is harder today, think of how much more amnesty will mean today than it did 30 years ago!

PERRY, CHARNEY COURSE TONIGHT AT JEFF SCHOOL

The five-session course on "New Perspectives for Labor Unity, Peace and Democracy," taught by Pettis Perry and George Blake Charney, begins tonight (Wednesday) at 8:30 o'clock at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Enrollment continues through next week in all of the "post-election" five - session courses now beginning at the Jefferson School.

Mayor Reported Doing Well

MIAMI BEACH, Nov. 17. — Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York was reported doing well today at St. Francis Hospital, where he was admitted Sunday night with a mild case of virus pneumonia.

What's On?

Tonight

PETTIS PERRY and George Blake Charney open the course New Perspectives for Labor Unity, Peace and Democracy at the Jefferson School tonight at 8:30. Also starting tonight in the new 5-session courses will be Doxey Wilkerson on The Negro Worker and the Negro Liberation Movement at 6:30 and Howard Fast on Literature and Reality at 6:45 p.m. The fee for all courses is $3.50. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. WA 9-1600.

Coming

JOSEPH STAROBIN, just returned from China and Viet Nam will tell of his 2½ years tour of Europe as correspondent for the Daily Worker, Tues., Dec. 1 at Yugoslav Home, 405 W. 41st St., 6:30 p.m. Contr. 40c. No other collection. Sponsored by Garment Freedom of the Press.

CAMP UNITY Reunion Dance, Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 25 at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

BRIGHTON COMMUNITY CENTER, 3300 Coney Island Ave. presents: The noted Liberal churchman Rev. Howard Melish, who will speak on "In the Crucible of These Times," Sun., Nov. 22, 8:30 p.m.

MASS MEETING
Germany and World Peace

Sunday Afternoon
NOV. 22, 2 P.M

Golden Ballroom
53 West 66th St.

Admission 75¢

Special program by Ukrainian Choir

Speakers:
Hon. STANLEY NOWACK, former state senator, Detroit
Hon. NATHAN PADGUG, former Asst. Attorney Gen. N.Y. State
THOMAS RICHARDSON, National Director, American Peace Crusade
FRANK WEDL, AFL Painters Union, German American leader
MRS. REIKO URABI, Japanese American leader
CARL MARZANI, writer, trade unionist
FRANK ILCHUK, chairman, Ukrainian American leader

Sponsored by N.Y. Peace Council, American Peace Crusade, Nationality Women's Council, Nationalities Peace Committee, 125 West 72nd Street

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MAURICE RAUCH, conductor
MARTHA SCHLAMME, folk singer
LUBA RYMER, actress • HARRY M. SMYLES, oboist
PAUL NOVICK, editor of Morning Freiheit, Speaker
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• Literature and Reality with Howard Fast 6:45 P.M.
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